FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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*Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index*

## WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *U.S. troops recrossed 38th Parallel in Korea to upset Red plans for spring offensive. MacArthur urged use of Nationalists for 2d front in China. Rayburn said Russians massing in Manchuria-Korea area, warned of 3d World War.*

*U.S. proposed Japanese peace pact limiting Jap territory.*
*U.S. Senate approved 4 more divisions for Europe.*
*West lifted most defense production curbs on West Germany.*
*U.S. House stalled on food gift to famine-stricken India.*
*Israeli planes bombed Syrian border fortifications.*

**Domestic News.** *2 Soviet atom spies got death sentences.*
*Wilson reported vast increase in U.S., West Europe strength.*
*Labor ended boycott of defense agencies by joining one.*
*Truman plan to defer top college men opposed in Congress.*
*3d Senate committee took over surplus ship sale probe.*
*Admin. slashed request for tax boost by $6½ billion.*

**2 HEADLINES. Over Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith's interview in *N.Y. Herald Tribune* April 2: "Bedell Smith Says a Revolution in Russia Is a Long Time Off." [See p. 14L-M]**

**Title of Harold E. Stassen's article in April *Ladies Home Journal*: "The Coming Collapse of Communism" (predicting an early Soviet revolt). [See pp. 98J, 66C]**

### *KOREA*

**Fear New Red Drive.** Although strong UN forces crossed the 38th Parallel in an effort to break up enemy concentrations, Gen. Douglas MacArthur warned April 2-3 of an impending Communist offensive by over half a million troops. He also urged using Chinese Nationalist troops to open a 2d front against Peking.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) also told the U.S. House April 4 there was "a massing of troops in Manchuria and Korea, and not all of them Communist Chinese by a great extent"—taken to mean a massing of Russians. He spoke to the House after a conference between Congressional leaders and Pres. Truman. Rayburn said he believed "we are in greater danger of an expanded war today" than any time since World War II ended. Mr. Truman told his news conference April 5 Rayburn is a truthful man and danger of a 3d world war is great but there were no new developments to warrant alarm. Many Congressmen accused Rayburn of "crying 'wolf' " to get a new draft bill passed. [See pp. 108H-J, 97F]

MacArthur's Tokio Hq. reported April 2 that heavy Red troop and supply movements toward the front had been underway for a month, then estimated April 3 there were 63 enemy divisions (over 500,000 men) on or near the front, biggest Communist Army yet massed in Korea. Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's prediction March 31: "We have not yet come to the crisis." North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung was quoted by Red war correspondents April 3 as saying he was "confident we will drive the aggressors out of Korea." [See pp. 89C-D, 81J]

**MacArthur Would Use Chiang.** A letter from Gen. MacArthur indorsing use of the Chinese Nationalists to open a 2d front against the Reds on the Chinese mainland—a policy rejected by the Truman Admin.—was read to the House in Washington April 5 by Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.). Martin had written MacArthur March 8 asking that he comment on Martin's Feb. 12 speech urging such use of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists. MacArthur's reply dated March 20: "My views . . . have been submitted to Washington in most complete detail. . . . They follow the conventional pattern of meeting force with maximum counter-force as we have never failed to do in the past. Your view with respect to the utilization of the Chinese forces on Formosa is in conflict with neither logic nor this tradition. . . . Here we fight Europe's war with arms while the diplomats there still fight it with words; (if we) lose the war to communism in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable." [See pp. 97B-K, 50M]

**Chinese Nationalist Strength.** Chiang's Nationalist Army and Air Force on Formosa can recapture the Chinese mainland if given arms, supplies and expert advice by the U.S., and there are 1,600,000 mainland guerrillas who could deal the Reds serious blows if given $50 million worth of light U.S. weapons, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault wrote in a *N.Y. Herald Tribune* series March 26-April 1. (Owen Lattimore, Far Eastern expert of Johns Hopkins U., on a UN radio interview in Lake Success, N.Y. March 26: Chiang's Nationalist Govt. must be written off as "a thing of the past" and Formosa's military importance has been "grossly exaggerated.") Hong Kong newspapers reported March 26 that 9,000 anti-Red guerrillas had recaptured a Yao Mtn. area in South China they lost to the Reds in January. A 32,000-man guerrilla army in Kwangsi Province was said to be threatened with disintegration from lack of supplies. Moscow *Pravda* charged April 2 that members of Chiang's Nationalist air force were serving under Gen. MacArthur in Korea as translators and fliers. [See pp. 41F, H, 15E; Vol. X, 350A, 155P]

**Yanks Cross Parallel.** First U.S. recrossing of the 38th Parallel was by a tank patrol north of Seoul March 31. Then tank and infantry elements of 2 U.S. divisions crossed the old North-South boundary to a depth of 8 miles on a 17-mile front in west-central Korea April 3-5. They were headed directly into the area of the main Communist buildup. Gen. Ridgeway personally crossed the parallel in this area April 4. MacArthur went into North Korea during a visit April 3 to the east coast sector, where ROKs were 15 miles above the parallel April 5. [See p. 98B]

**Peace Bids.** Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru promised March 31 to try through his Peking Embassy to promote new Korean peace talks "as soon as we see some opening." He denounced Communists in general as "completely unscrupulous." [See p. 97K] British Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison told a Labor Party meeting in Dudley, Eng. April 2: "This is the psychological moment" to end the war in Korea inasmuch as the front is now along the 38th Parallel. He reiterated that Britain is for recognizing the Chinese Red Govt. because its control over China is "an accomplished fact." [See p. 85K-L]

An Intl. Red Cross mission, in Hong Kong after a March 8-26 stay in Peking, reported April 2 that the Chinese Reds declined to ratify the Geneva Convention on rules of war or admit a permanent Red Cross agent to Peking. [See Vol. X, pp. 339G, 298E]

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**Casualties.** The U.S. estimated Red casualties in Korea as totaling 760,300 March 30 with 543,000 killed or wounded, 162,000 captured (2,300 Chinese) and others lost through disease or exposure to winter weather [see p. 66A]. The U.S. reported April 4 that its own published Korean casualties to March 30 totaled 58,550 (9,865 dead). A UN report March 31 said South Korean casualties totaled 168,625 (10% dead); all other UN casualties, not including U.S. or Korean: 3,169 (681 dead). [See pp. 89F, 73F]

**South Korea.** The ROK Army released over 120,000 reserve troops for farm and other work March 30. The Defense Ministry said it could not maintain and equip them in the reserve troop pool [see p. 89F-G]. Seoul has been reentered by about 100,000 refugees since its recapture by the UN despite efforts to keep them out because the city lacks adequate food, utilities and medical services, authorities there said April 3. The Christian Children's Fund, Inc. of Richmond, Va. reported March 29 that over 100 children in a Seoul orphanage were killed in a bombing (presumably by U.S. planes) last winter. [See p. 81D]

**Chaplain Calls GIs Cowardly.** Lt. Comdr. Otto E. Sporrer, a Navy chaplain who served with Marines trapped in northeastern Korea last year, said in San Diego, Calif. March 29 he saw men of the Army 7th Div.'s 31st Regimental Combat Team fake casualties to get to the rear whereas Marines hid wounds so they could stay up front. He said Army cowardice made him "almost ashamed of my nationality." He first made the charges in an anonymous article in *Fortnight*, West Coast news weekly. He was denounced by men of the unit accused, and Army Secy. Frank C. Pace Jr. asked Gen. MacArthur to investigate the story.

**CMH Awards.** Congressional Medals of honor awarded posthumously were presented to parents of 4 more U.S. soldiers by Gen. Omar N. Bradley in Washington April 3. Those honored: Cpl. Mitchell Red Cloud Jr., 26, Winnebago Indian of Friendship, Wis., killed Nov. 5 in a heroic one-man stand against a Red unit near Chonghyon; Sgt. William R. Jecelin of Baltimore, who fell on a grenade to protect comrades; Cpl. Gordon M. Craig [see p. 82B]; Pfc. Joseph R. Ouellette. [See p. 98C]

## *OTHER FAR EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS*

**U.S. Proposes Japanese Pact.** In a speech indorsed by the State Dept., Amb.-at-Large John Foster Dulles outlined March 31 the "tentative and suggested" details of a "peace of reconciliation" for Japan. He expressed hope that all the World War II Allies, with the probable exception of Russia, can agree on a Japanese peace treaty by midsummer. Highlights of his plan as outlined at a Whittier College dinner in Los Angeles:

**Territory**—Japan would keep only its main home islands, renounce all claims on Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores and Antarctic territories once claimed by Japan. The Ryukyu (including Okinawa) and Bonin Is. might be placed in UN trusteeship under U.S. administration. Russia's permanent possession of South Sakhalin and the Kuriles would not be recognized until the Soviets adhere to the Japanese peace pact.

**Security**—Japan must not become strong enough to commit "aggression" but should be conceded the "inherent right" of self-defense. U.S. forces should safeguard Japan from invasion. Japan could eventually join a Pacific defense alliance.

**Reparations & Economy**—Most reparations claims should be waived or Japan will become an economic liability and $2 billion already spent on its relief and rehabilitation by the U.S. will be lost. Japan should give up its property in Allied countries, return prewar Allied property in Japan. Pacific countries should negotiate new fishery pacts with Japan. [See p. 58N]

**Russia**—The Soviets have "no legal power to veto" the kind of Japanese peace pact the other Allies and Japan want. In getting Manchuria, Port Arthur, Darien, Sakhalin and the Kuriles, Russia has been repaid "a thousand-fold for its 6 days of nominal belligerency" against Japan just before VJ Day. Dulles denounced Russia for having "publicly announced it will not resume discussions with us" on peace for Japan. He said, "When peace is far off, the Russian leaders speak lovingly of peace. But when peace is near, they shun peace like the plague."

Dulles announced that he would begin discussions with all of the Allies—including Russia if it will negotiate—on the U.S. proposals for a Japanese treaty. Japanese press comment April 2 raised some objections to the strict territorial limit proposed by Dulles, called for more definite dismissal of reparations claims, asked for guarantees that the U.S. will continue subsidies for Japan and not restrict Japan's ocean trade. [See p. 41G]

**India.** With a U.S. food-for-India bill tied up in the House Rules Com. in Washington, Indian Food Min. K. M. Munshi said March 30 that Red China has offered to sell India 50,000 more tons of rice. He added April 1 that one million tons of other foodstuffs offered by China were rejected as foreign to the Indian diet. Russia was reported March 23 to have offered to trade 50,000 tons of wheat for raw jute—an offer likely to be rejected because of a jute shortage in India. Pres. Truman appealed March 29 for prompt Congressional action to send India one million tons of grain—half the proposed U.S. gift—to avert "great suffering" from famine. He said India has arranged to buy 4 million of the 6 million tons of grain it needs this year from the U.S. and other countries. The State Dept. issued a similar appeal April 3. The House Rules Com. refused to send the $190 million India aid bill to the floor unless India removes some export curbs on strategic materials to the U.S. Some committee members also said the food should be a loan, although the House Forgn. Affairs Com. approved a gift Feb. 28. [See p. 51C]

An Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom in Bombay March 28-31 passed resolutions indorsing a UN study of slave labor in Russia and other countries where it exists, also denounced totalitarianism with emphasis on the Iron Curtain countries. But speakers said many social evils also exist in the West and Indian anti-communism should not be mistaken for pro-Americanism. The Indian Govt. barred its employes from attending either the Cultural Freedom meeting or a proposed Red-backed Peace Congress, also forced the Cultural meeting to move from New Delhi to Bombay because of a curb on large public meetings in the capital. Meanwhile the Govt. announced March 29 that 1,066 Reds had been arrested during a 2-month police drive against terrorists in Assam State (northeast India). A leftist bloc including Socialists and Communists won 15 of 30 seats on the Calcutta administrative council in a city election March 27. The Congress Party dropped from 30 seats to 14. [See pp. 59A, 21H]

**Red China.** Mass executions of hundreds of anti-Communists and Reds who had turned against the regime in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Chungking and other Chinese cities were confirmed by the Red press April 2-3. 5,500 "people's representatives" were said to have acted as the jury at a trial in Peking March 24 of 25 persons who were convicted and promptly shot as "counter-revolutionaries.". . . Abolition of regional currency in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia in order to unify China's currency system was announced March 31. [See Vol. X, p. 422N] . . . Hong Kong reports March 30 said famine had caused a new flight of refugees from central and southern China. [See Vol. X, p. 422P] . . . Red China announced March 29 that it had made a pact with Russia for international passage of railroad trains across the Manchurian-Siberian frontier. [See p. 58M]

**Malaya.** An official report in Singapore March 21 showed that Communist-led Malayan terrorists have inflicted 4,683 casualties (2,318 killed) on police, British troops and civilians at a cost of 3,778 Red casualties (1,769 killed) since a state of emergency was proclaimed in Malaya June 1, 1948. Singapore police were given orders March 11 to shoot Red arsonists on sight and rubber truncheons were distributed to British schoolboys for use on youthful terrorists. Red China demanded March 9 that British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee let a mission of Chinese Reds enter Malaya to investigate "the suffering of overseas Chinese" there. [See p. 46M-N] . . . British High Comm. Sir Henry Gurney admitted 3 Malayans, a Chinese and a Ceylonese to the Malayan Cabinet March 14. European membership was cut to 6. Home Affairs Ministry went to Dato Onn Bin Ja'Afar, Prime Minister of Johore State and president of the United Malaya Natl. Org., advocate of Malayan self-rule. [See Vol. VIII, p. 41L]

**Indo-Chinese** rebels have formed a new revolutionary front (Lien Viet) in which a new Party of Labor (Lao Dong) will be the chief force, the Chinese Red radio reported March 26. Rebel leader Ho Chi Minh, 60, is "honorary" chairman of the Lien Viet and Ton Duc Thang, veteran Red revolutionary, is acting chairman, Peking said. [See pp. 78B, 15B-D; Vol. X, 392E, 187B]

## *WEST EUROPE*

**U.S. Senate Approves 4 Divisions.** The U.S. Senate ended its 3-month debate over sending U.S. troops to Europe and voted 69-21 April 4 for a resolution: (1) approving Pres. Truman's transfer of 4 more divisions to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command but advising the President to ask Congress before he sends more than that; (2) recommending that Spanish, West German, "other" non-Atlantic pact troops (Greek, Turk) be used

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for European defense. It approved Eisenhower's appointment as Atlantic commander.

After it passed a simple Senate resolution to this effect, the Senate then voted 45-41 for an almost identical concurrent resolution which was sent to the House. Difference: the concurrent resolution mentioned Turkey and Greece specifically, the Senate resolution did not.

Both the Truman Admin. and its foes claimed victory in the Senate's action. The President's opponents lost in efforts to hold up sending even 4 more divisions to Europe, but they prevented Mr. Truman from winning a free hand to station U.S. troops wherever he sees fit. The resolutions do not have force of law but the President is expected to obey them.

Mr. Truman's reaction, he told his news conference April 5, was that the Senate had voted "clear indorsement of the appointment of Gen. Eisenhower and the plans to assign troops to his command." "There has never been any real question but that this country would do its part in helping to create an integrated European defense force. Our main task now is to get on with the job of building up our own strength and help to build the strength of the free world . . . through collaboration by the executive and the legislative branches of the government."

However, despite the Senate's confirmation of the Atlantic pact principle, there was much disillusionment in West Europe over repeated Senate votes April 2-4 to limit Mr. Truman's freedom of action, also over the inclusion of the Spanish-German feature in the resolution finally passed. The latter feature, sponsored by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), was attached by amendment, 48-41, April 4 after it lost on a 44-44 tie April 3.

The final vote on the Senate resolution April 4 was 69 for (42 Dems., 27 Republicans), 21 against (Dems. Ellender of La., toe of sending any troops, and Fulbright of Ark., opposed to restricting the President; Republicans Bennett, Bricker, Butler of Neb., Cain, Case, Cordon, Dirksen, Dworshak, Ecton, Ferguson, Jenner, Kem, Langer, Malone, Mundt, Schoepple, Welker, Wherry, Williams). Vote on the concurrent resolution: 45 for (36 R., 9 D.), 41 against (32 D., 9 R.). [See p. 82H]

**Auriol Ends U.S. Visit.** French Pres. Vincent Auriol ended an 8-day U.S. visit April 4 when he went to Montreal from New York. He will fly home from Canada April 9. During his Washington stay he addressed the American Forgn. Ministers Conf. March 31 on unity of West Europe and the Western Hemisphere; also told a joint session of Congress April 2 that "isolation is death" and France will strive "patiently and untiringly" for a U.S. of Free Europe. He said at a New York City dinner in his honor April 2 that France has recovered from World War II and is now "powerful and healthy." He visited Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's grave at Hyde Park, N.Y. en route to Canada April 4. [See p. 99H]

**German Production Curbs Eased.** The Western Allies notified West Germany April 2 that it may now produce ships without restriction as to size and speed, synthetic oil and rubber, machine tools and many other kinds of goods important to Western defense. Restrictions under Allied Law 24 on German production were cut down drastically although German production of arms and munitions as such is still barred. West Germany also was advised that the Allies will ease anti-trust regulations if the Germans join the Schuman plan. Britain announced its approval March 29 of the Schuman plan agreement on German decartelization. [See pp. 89J, 74G]

**ERP, NAT Anniversaries.** Pres. Truman said April 2 on the 3d anniversary of the Econ. Coop. Admin. that goals of the European Recovery Program have been "substantially achieved" and he will recommend continuing the ECA "to help carry out the programs essential to the security of the free world." ECA Admin. William C. Foster said March 31 that after expenditure of $11 billion on ERP in 3 years, West Europe's production had reached a level 40% above 1938, exports to non-Marshall Plan countries were 58% above 1938 and 72% above 1948, intra-European trade was 85% higher than in 1948. [See p. 59H]

The 2d anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty was observed April 3 by Pres. Truman and Defense Secy. George C. Marshall with statements lauding the pact's effects to date but stressing that much more must be done. "The road ahead is still long and hard," Mr. Truman said. [See p. 4J]

**Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower** formally activated and assumed command of SHAPE in Paris April 2 and appointed French Vice Adm. André Georges Lemonnier, 55, as his deputy for naval forces. Eisenhower was revealed April 1 to have won a demand that the Atlantic pact political, economic and production headquarters remain in London for security reasons. The U.S. State Dept. wanted them moved to Paris. [See p. 90D-E]

## *UNITED NATIONS*

**Israel Bombs Syria.** Israel announced its Air Force bombed Syrian Army fortifications April 5 in a border area near the Sea of Galilee where Israeli-Syrian clashes broke out last week. The bombing was in retaliation for the killing of 7 Israeli policemen by Syrians April 4 after both sides had agreed to a truce pending UN mediation. [See p. 98M]

**New Kashmir Plan Voted.** The UN Security Council in Lake Success, N.Y. ignored Indian opposition and voted 8-0 (3 abstentions) March 30 for this U.S.-British plan to end the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir: (1) A new UN agent not yet chosen will try for 3 months to get India and Pakistan to agree on demilitarization of Kashmir so the state can hold a plebiscite on whether to join India or Kashmir; (2) issues unsettled after 3 months will be decided by an arbitrator appointed by the president of the Intl. Court of Justice.

India, which abstained on the vote as a party to the dispute, announced it would not submit to compulsory arbitration because Indian security is involved in Kashmir. Pakistan's Forgn. Min. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan "fully accepted" the plan in a speech to the Council April 2. Other abstainers March 30: Yugoslavia, on grounds the UN is trying to dictate a Kashmir settlement instead of getting India and Pakistan to work out their own solution; Russia, whose Council delegate had nothing to say during the Kashmir debate.

Kashmir (84,000 sq. mi. in northwest India, pop. 4 million) has a pro-Indian State Govt. under Premier Sheik Abdullah. The population is mostly Moslem and favors Pakistan. [See p. 98M]

**Food & Agriculture Org.** opened its new main headquarters in Rome April 2 after a move from Washington. [See p. 60B; Vol. X, 374D] . . . **Special Com. of Experts on Slavery,** an Economic & Social Council unit, started a session in New York April 2 to study replies from 49 out of 83 countries sent questionnaires on slavery and allied practices. Committee chairman: Prof. Moises Poblete Troncoso of Chile. [See p. 98N; Vol. X, 187F] . . . **UN war crimes tribunal** should be set up to punish war criminals convicted of murdering prisoners of war, the Intl. Fed. of War Veterans Orgs., which claims 10,750,000 members in 7 Western nations, said in a resolution adopted in Paris April 1 . . . **Transport & Communications Comm.** actions during a session March 18-March 28 in New York: recommended further study by ECOSOC of uniform international standards for marking highways and licensing motor vehicle drivers; urged other countries to follow Britain's lead in studying effects of oil pollution of sea water on fires, beaches and wildlife; passed over discussion of a proposal for study of atomic pollution of sea water. [See Vol. X, p. 107E] . . . **Postal agreement** signed by UN and U.S. officials in New York March 28 permits the UN to issue its own postage stamps (11 denominations from 1¢ to $1 for ordinary mail, 4 denominations from 6¢ to 25¢ for air mail) for use on mail sent from UN Hq. in New York. The U.S. Post Office Dept. will operate the postoffice at UN Hq. and get its $180,000-a-year receipts but the UN will make about $300,000 a year selling its stamps to collectors. [See p. 3H] . . . **Per capita meat consumption** is highest in Uruguay, where the rate is 281 lbs. a person a year, an FAO survey for 1949 showed March 28. Next highest: Argentina 266, Australia and New Zealand 244, U.S. 154, Iceland 143. Lowest: Japan's 2 lbs. a person a year.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## *THE PRESIDENT*

**Asks Atom Funds.** Pres. Truman asked Congress April 2 for an additional $51,300,000 for the Atomic Energy Comm. to build "urgent production & research facilities." The request, which was for the current fiscal year, accompanied a proposed $4,866,000 net cut in the 1952 budget. [See pp. 91F, 17D, 6C]

**Upholds Moral Code.** U.S. democracy and free institutions "depend upon the observance of the moral code—in private and in public life," Pres. Truman declared as he laid the cornerstone of the $1,200,000 New York Ave. Presbyterian Church in Washington April 3. He urged editors of the Associated Church Press

March 28 to forget "denominational quarrels" and help "mobilize the moral forces of the world for the welfare of mankind against the unmoral forces . . ." [See p. 83E]

**Schedules Armed Forces Day.** Pres. Truman April 2 proclaimed May 19 as Armed Forces Day. [See p. 44F]

**Mind Made Up on 1952.** Pres. Truman told reporters March 29 that he has decided whether he will run for reelection in 1952 but will not announce the decision for awhile. Most Democrats who commented felt he would run. [See p. 68C]

**Appointment.** Richard D. Searles, 45, Scottsdale, Ariz. rancher, as Interior Under-Secy. April 2.

## MOBILIZATION & DEFENSE

**Wilson Report.** U.S. defense efforts since the Korean outbreak have made the nation "measurably safer" against attack, Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson announced April 1. In his first quarterly report to Pres. Truman, entitled "Building America's Might," he predicted that in 2 years the U.S. and its allies will "have military and economic strength sufficient to give us reasonable safety against aggression."

Wilson lauded Western Europe's expanded defense programs, emphasizing that U.S. aid will supplement but "not be a substitute" for its allies' efforts. Western Europe already has 2,100,000 men in uniform and 2 million more trained as reserves, he revealed. Its rate of military production has more than doubled in the 2 years of the Atlantic pact and was expected to double again this year. Western European industrial output had increased by Dec. 31 to 40% above prewar. Since 1947 its production of steel expanded by 2/3 (to twice the total of Russia and its satellites), electricity by 35% and coal by 20%. These achievements were made possible by U.S. aid, he said. He called the Marshall Plan a "spectacular success." [See p. 107F]

The U.S. shipped more than 1,000,000 tons of military aid abroad in the past 12 months, most of it to Western Europe, Wilson reported. Equipment sent or en route included 3,500 U.S. tanks & combat vehicles, 750 planes, 11,000 general purpose vehicles, 100 ships & small naval craft and 3,000 large artillery pieces. Western Europe is increasing its current military expenditures by 50% and Canada is tripling its spending.

In the U.S. armed strength has doubled since the Korean war started and now totals 3 million, Wilson said. $23 billion worth of military equipment has been ordered since the Korean attack, and new equipment is being ordered at the rate of almost $1 billion a week. Defense expenditures, which now total about $2 billion a month, should be doubled by the end of 1951. $3.2 billion worth of strategic and critical materials have been stockpiled, and the stockpile goal is $9.7 billion worth.

Wilson predicted that national production would increase from the $300 billion-a-year rate at the end of 1950 to $345 billion in the next 3 years. "The defense program, at its height, will not require more than 20% of the gross national product," and normal civilian production will actually be higher than before the Korean fighting, he said. Although there will be shortages of some civilian goods, "particularly products made from metal," the shortages will begin to ease by next year. "We will have to wait for some of the things that we will want to buy [such as new houses and autos] . . . but few goods will disappear completely from the market. . . ."

Wilson warned that the defense program's worst danger was inflation, which "could sap the strength of the economy."

Wilson told a House Appropriations subcommittee, according to testimony released March 30, that U.S. military strength was growing so rapidly that any Russian attack would have to be made now or never. [See pp. 100P-101A, 103C, 98E-F]

**Labor Ends Boycott.** Pres. Truman persuaded organized labor at a White House meeting April 5 to end its boycott of the Govt.'s defense agencies. The United Labor Policy Com. agreed to serve on Mr. Truman's Natl. Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy. "We are hopeful that this will be the first step toward resolving the differences between labor and the mobilization agencies," AFL Pres. William Green said.

The new board was established by executive order March 15. It is headed by Mobilization Dir. Wilson and will have 4 members each from labor, industry, agriculture and the public—a total of 17. The labor members: Green, AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers was not represented. [See p. 84M-N]

**Clay Resigns.** Gen. Lucius D. Clay resigned March 30 as special assistant to Mobilization Dir. Wilson. He had taken the job Dec. 31 with the understanding that he would return to the chairmanship of the Continental Can Co. after 3 months. Labor leaders had opposed him in the Govt. post. [See p. 61D-E]

**Truman Defers Top College Men.** Pres. Truman March 31 ordered draft deferment of college students who either have very high scholastic standings or who get high marks on special aptitude tests which were to be given May 26, June 16 & June 30. But Congressional leaders said they would bar the deferment plan. Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., a nonprofit organization, was to give the tests at 1,000 centers throughout the U.S. About 1,000,000 draft eligibles are affected.

Selective Service officials said April 3 that students must get 70 or better on the aptitude test to be deferred. This is higher on a comparative basis than the mark World War II officer candidates needed. Draft officials said April 2 that high school students, not now eligible to take the tests, would get a chance to be deferred for college. [See p. 44C]

## CONGRESS

**Surplus Ship Probe.** Further investigation of Joseph E. Casey's surplus tanker deal turned up evidence indicating that much of the profits escaped federal taxation through legal loopholes. Chrmn. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) of the Senate Commerce Com. made public March 31 a Maritime Admin. report signed by Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer which revealed that Casey's American Overseas Tanker Corp. had chartered the surplus tankers to its wholly owned Panamanian subsidiary, the Greenwich Marine Corp. The Panamanian subsidiary then sub-chartered them to Standard Oil of N.J. and presumably received charter fees which were not subject to U.S. taxation.

Sawyer also revealed that Casey obtained 8 surplus Govt. tankers for his own company and acted as attorney for clients who got 8 more. Other sources said that 5 of the tankers were later sold to the United Tanker Corp., a ship company formed by the Chinese Nationalist Govt., and that United then was given as a free gift to the tax-exempt China Intl. Foundation, a charitable organization that finances the education of Chinese students stranded in the U.S. and of U.S. students specializing in Chinese studies. Newbold Morris, chairman of the latter organization, denied that there was any connection between Casey and the foundation. ECA officials charged April 2 that 2 of the tankers owned by the foundation transported oil to the Chinese Communists and to Russia in 1949. Morris said the shipments had been cleared by the U.S. State Dept. because trading with Red China had not yet been banned.

The idea for the tanker deal originated with Joseph H. Rosenbaum, Washington attorney who had been accused of influencing RFC loans. Casey had told the Senate Banking subcommittee investigating the RFC that he gave Rosenbaum a small stock interest in his American Overseas Tanker Corp. as a "finder's fee" for giving him the idea. Rosenbaum, whose law firm handled the purchase of at least 32 surplus Govt. ships, also arranged for the sale of the Casey company which resulted in a $2,800,000 profit on a $100,000 investment. [See p. 99P]

The Banking subcommittee, headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), agreed 5-2 April 4 to turn over the surplus ship probe to the Senate general investigating subcommittee of which Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D., N.C.) is chairman. The Fulbright group April 4 also agreed to investigate (1) charges concerning the RFC which involve "big names" and (2) published reports that Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D., Ala.) influenced the RFC to lend $1,750,000 to the Mobile Paper Mill Co. The "big name" charges were presented by Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.). [See pp. 100A, 60G]

(White House sources said April 3 that Pres. Truman has offered W. Stuart Symington, 50, chairman of the Natl. Security Resources Board, the new post of RFC Administrator. This is contingent on Congress' approval of Mr. Truman's reorganization plan under which the 5-man RFC board will be replaced by a single administrator.) [See pp. 83G-H, 100B; Vol. X, 292G]

**Ethics Unit Formed.** A subcommittee to study Fulbright's proposal for a commission on Govt. ethics was created by Chrmn. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) of the Senate Labor Com. April 2. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), a member of the Fulbright subcommittee, was appointed chairman of the new group [see p. 99N]. The CAB April 2 put into effect a set of "principles in practice" designed to avert influencing board decisions. An in-

quiry into alleged influence on the CAB was started by the Senate Small Business Com. April 4. [See Vol. X, p. 239F]

**12 Crime Witnesses Cited.** The Senate March 30 cited these 12 witnesses before the Senate Crime Investigating Com. for contempt of Congress: Frank Costello, Joe Adonis (Joseph A. Doto), Frank Erickson, Morris Kleinman, Louis Rothkopf, William G. O'Brien, John Doyle, Ralph J. O'Hara, George S. Bowers, John Croft, Stanley Cohen and Jacob (Greasy Thumb) Guzik. 15 were cited previously; one was acquitted. [See p. 100D-N]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), Crime Com. chairman, disclosed in a Washington TV appearance April 1 that the committee has also recommended the citing of Albert Anastasia, 47, N.Y. underworld figure, for contempt [see p. 100K]. He also (1) called the Continental Press, racing wire syndicate, the nation's "Public Enemy No. 1" although it is legal; (2) said he would not now vote for Senate confirmation of William O'Dwyer as Amb. to Mexico (O'Dwyer returned to Mexico City March 31 in Pres. Miguel Alemán's private plane); (3) said vice czar Charles (Lucky) Luciano should not have been pardoned by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York; (4) said he had no Presidential ambitions. He disclosed in *The Saturday Evening Post* (April 7 issue) that a "big business operator" whom he called "Mr. X" tried to "buy" him with a bribe running into 6 figures during the 11-month investigation; the briber offered to donate the money to the Democratic Natl. Com. [See p. 100D, J-K]

With the surrender of Charles and Rocco Fischetti and Murray L. (The Camel) Humphreys in Chicago April 2-3 and Morris (Mushy) Wexler, Cleveland gambler, in Washington April 4, all but one of the 17 witnesses wanted by the Senate had been found. Missing: Samuel T. Haas, Cleveland attorney. [See p. 69H]

**Crime Probe Aftermath.** In the wake of the Senate investigation: Police in Missouri, Indiana, Oklahoma, Alabama and Massachusetts were reported April 3 to have opened a drive on telephone and telegraph facilities of gamblers and lawbreakers . . . In Albany Gov. Dewey appointed a State Crime Comm. of 4 Democrats and one independent Republican headed by ex-State Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, Democrat, March 29 to investigate links between crime and politics in New York. [See p. 100M-N] . . . Mickey Cohen, West Coast gambler, was indicted for contempt of the Texas House of Reps. in Austin April 3 after he ignored an order to appear for questioning. [See p. 80N-P] . . . In Missouri the State Senate April 4 ordered an investigation of law enforcement in the state . . . In Bridgeton, N.J. Western Union Telegraph was ordered April 4 to stand trial under 4 indictments charging transmission of illegal racing bets. [See Vol. X, p. 344L] . . . In London March 28 Alfred Cope, who runs a multimillion dollar betting business as a "bookmaker," said the only solution for the U.S. was to legalize gambling as England has.

**Tax Request Cut.** Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder told the House Ways & Means Com. April 4 that the Administration wanted only a $10 billion tax increase this fiscal year because it expected a $3 billion surplus instead of a $2.7 billion deficit. In January Pres. Truman had asked for an immediate $10 billion tax boost to be followed by an additional $6½ billion increase later in the year. Snyder said that the 2d increase could now be postponed until Jan. 1952. [See p. 51J]

## *COMMUNISM*

**2 Atom Spies Get Death.** Julius Rosenberg, 32, and his wife, Ethel, 35, were sentenced to death in New York April 5 by Fed. Judge Irving R. Kaufman for transmitting U.S. atom bomb secrets to Russia during and after the war. Their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell, 34, convicted of betraying military secrets not of an atomic nature, was given 30 years. The judge called the Rosenbergs worse than murderers in that they had "altered the course of history . . . unfavorably to your country" by giving Russia atom bomb plans and sentenced them to die the week of May 21. However, attorneys for all 3 defendants planned appeals, which will stay the sentences. The case was believed the first in U.S. history in which death for espionage was ordered by a civilian court. [See p. 101K]

**Red 'Peace' Drive Scored.** The House Un-American Activities Com. charged April 4 that the Communist "world peace appeal" for signatures to the Stockholm "peace" petition is part of a Communist drive for world conquest. Its report "A Campaign to Disarm and Defeat the U.S." said it was "the most dangerous hoax ever devised by the international Communist conspiracy."

It named 350 Americans as sponsors of one of the principal "peace" groups, the Scientific & Cultural Conf. for World Peace, and listed 245 others as affiliated with from 5 to 10 Red fronts. Among the latter: José Ferrer and Judy Holliday, winners of this year's "Oscars" for acting, both of whom immediately denied any Communist ties [see p. 111H-J]. Others cited as affiliated with "peace" groups or Red fronts: Dashiell Hammett, Louis Adamic, Kyle S. Crichton, Dorothy Parker, Albert Einstein, Lion Feuchtwanger, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Thomas Mann, Kay Boyle, Norman Mailer, Budd Schulberg, Artie Shaw, Louis Untermeyer, Henry A. Wallace, Ira Wolfert, Mark Van Doren, Pierre van Paassen and Rockwell Kent.

Kent, who publicly espoused communism in 1936, testified in New York April 3 in a suit involving the Intl. Workers Order which he heads that he does not believe in "Russian communism for America." The "American Peace Crusade," denounced in February by State Secy. Dean G. Acheson as a Communist-front, held a demonstration in Washington early in March. 2,500 persons attended. [See pp. 92A-B, 77F, H-J, 37K-L, 20F]

**Party Loses Plea.** The Supreme Court refused March 26 to issue a preliminary injunction to the Communist Party to delay its registration under the Internal Security Act of 1950. The party told the Subversive Activities Control Board April 2 that it champions peace and is not dominated by Russia. FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover disclosed in the *U.S. News & World Report* March 26 that the Communist Party has dropped from 55,000 to 43,217 members in a year. He said a group of Reds has gone underground and secret FBI agents have gone with it. The *Daily Worker* admitted a $200,000 annual deficit March 19 in an appeal to subscribers for funds. [See pp. 77G, 37G, 31B]

**American Institute of Pacific Relations** March 20 reappointed as chairman Gerard Swope, Gen. Electric honorary president. It denied March 22 that it is a Red front. [See p. 77F] . . . **N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey** March 26 signed a loyalty bill that provides for discharge or transfer of any civil service workers in security positions who are suspected of being subversive. [See Vol. X, p. 395B] . . . **Alger Hiss** began a 5-year sentence for perjury at the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. March 29. [See p. 96N] . . . **Mrs. Freda Linton Alexander,** 35, former Canadian Communist, was deported from New York to Canada March 30. [See Vol. IX, p. 142D] . . . **Mrs. Elizabeth Moos,** 61, William W. Remington's former mother-in-law, was arrested in New York March 30, upon her return from Europe, on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent. She pleaded not guilty April 2. [See p. 52C-D] . . . **George Voskovec,** Czech comedian and dramatist, was released from Ellis I., N.Y. April 2 after being held for 10 months as a security risk . . . **2 United Electrical Workers officials**—Thomas J. Fitzpatrick of Pittsburgh and Talmadge Raley of Cincinnati—were acquitted of contempt of Congress by Fed. Judge James W. Morris in Washington April 3. [See p. 92B]

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**Australia.** Minimum army draft age in Australia was reduced to 17 from 18 years March 30. [See p. 27H-J] . . . The anti-strike Crimes Act was invoked against an Australian dock strike March 5 and a series of coal-mine strikes ended by vote of the miners March 13. The law banning the Communist Party in Australia was ruled invalid by the High Court March 9. [See Vol. X, p. 377M]

**Britain.** An official White Paper April 3 said Britons face the "unhappy prospect" of more "harsh and unpleasant" austerity the next 3 years because of a £4.7 billion rearmament program. It predicted higher prices and scarcer consumer goods. Economic forecasts for 1951: industrial production will be 4% above last year with steel remaining at the 16 million-ton level; foreign trade will revert to red ink because of stockpiling of strategic materials and this year's deficit will be about $280 million as against a $641.2 million surplus in 1950. The Govt.'s fiscal year ended March 31 with a £247 million (about $88.2 million) budgetary surplus. [See pp. 82N, 45K-M; Vol. X, 126F-G] . . . Press reports April 3 said Scotland Yard has known for weeks that 3 young Scots—David Rollo, Gavin Vernon and Alistair MacDonald—stole the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey. They have not been arrested because of the possible political repercussions

in Scotland and a legal question as to whether they could be charged in court with larceny. The trident held by a statue of Britannia outside St. Paul's Cathedral in London was stolen March 27. [See p. 8L]

**Egypt.** A 1951-52 national budget of $627,900,000 with $120,-120,000 earmarked for defense was approved by the Egyptian Cabinet March 31. . . . Britain agreed March 15 to release immediately £25 million (£14 million convertible to dollars) of the sterling balance built up in Britain by Egypt during World War II. Other provisions were made to settle Britain's £150,000,000 remaining sterling debt to Egypt over a 10-year period. Britain will supply Egypt with petroleum products against released sterling up to £11 million a year for 10 years. . . . The Egyptian Parliament voted March 13 to convert the Natl. Bank of Egypt into a Central Bank. [See p. 53F; Vol. VIII, 9D-E] . . . Suez Canal traffic in 1950 was a record 81,795,000 net tons, The American Merchant Marine Inst. reported March 4. [See Vol. X, p. 422K-L]

**France.** Most of 34,000 Paris transport workers involved in an 18-day strike voted April 2 to go back to work for 12.5% pay increases. The Govt. ordered a 10.5% freight-rate increase and raised utility rates to make up for raises granted Red and non-Red unions that have struck since March 22 for cost-of-living increases. . . . The Natl. Assembly passed a single-ballot election bill by 318-282 March 15. Radical Socialists decided March 14 against proposals that they form an alliance with de Gaullists, and Edouard Herriot resumed as chairman. [See pp. 85E, 70E]

**Spain.** Madrid U. students stoned streetcars and boycotted classes April 3 in protest against a raise in streetcar fares. A general strike in Barcelona over high living costs was broken up March 17 after the Govt. ordered employers to dock wages of strikers and arrested some "agitators." Gen. Francisco Franco blamed profiteers and speculators for high food prices in a speech March 28. [See p. 10B-C] . . . Reports in Washington March 25 said Franco has offered the U.S. a Spanish military alliance in exchange for modern weapons. The Spanish Army paraded only pre-World War II weapons when the 12th anniversary of Franco's civil war victory was celebrated in Madrid April 2. The U.S. gave Spain a $5 million Export-Import Bank loan to buy wheat March 16. [See p. 53M] . . . New High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco appointed March 30: Lt. Gen. Rafael García Valino to succeed Lt. Gen. José Enrique Varela, 59, who died March 24 in Tetuan, Morocco [see p. 112K]. New Spanish Navy Commander-in-Chief April 2: Vice Adm. Juan Pastor Tomasety.

**Czechoslovakia.** A Russian promise to deliver 755 tons of grain to Czechoslovakia this year was announced by the Prague Govt. April 3. The Czechs also said March 15 Russia had agreed to a delay in delivery of Czech manufactured goods due Russia. The Czech Justice Ministry hinted March 24 that there is a considerable "sabotage" of "production, transport and distribution" in the country. It ordered "severe prosecution" for offenders. Under a one-year Czech-Swedish trade pact announced March 17, the Czechs will get Swedish iron ore, steel and ball bearings. [See p. 9F] . . . Jan Patek was reported March 23 to have been ousted as chief of the Western Hemisphere section of the Czech Forgn. Ministry and implicated in Vladimir Clementis' alleged anti-Red plot. (Czech Amb.-to-India Bohuslav G. Kratochvil's renunciation of the Czech Red Govt. was revealed in Bombay March 5. Mrs. Clementis' arrest was reported in Prague March 3.) [See p. 70C-D] . . . Czech Catholics "who cooperated and participated morally or physically with the Govt. in its banishment March 10 of Joseph Beran as Archbishop of Prague and Roman Catholic Primate of Czechoslovakia were excommunicated by the Vatican March 17. The Czech Red regime fined Beran, 62, an undisclosed amount for non-cooperation with the Govt., barred him from the area of the Prague archdiocese and made a "cooperative" priest, Canon Antonin Stehlik, Vicar of Prague. [See p. 70D]

**Hungary.** The Cominform has sent orders to agents in New York to kill Msgr. Bela Varga, exiled speaker of the Hungarian Parliament now living in New York, the Natl. Com. for a Free Europe charged April 2. It said Varga was marked for "execution" before July 1 and the Hungarian Natl. Council's offices in Washington and New York were to be blown up by the same date. [See pp. 52C, 21H; Vol. VII, 199B] . . . Formation of new collective farms was halted March 10, reportedly because of peasant resistance. [See p. 46F]

**Iran.** Office workers joined oil-field workers in a strike in southern Iran April 1. The Khuzistan Province oil towns of Abadan, Agah Jari and Bandar Ma'shur were under martial law, proclaimed March 26 by Premier Hussein Ala after Communists called for a general strike in that region. The Govt. also ordered censorship April 4 of foreign newsmen's dispatches that "appear dangerous to" Iranian security or violate rules of "decency."

British Defense Min. Emanuel Shinwell warned Iran April 1 against violation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. agreement, said Iran would find "the sport of twisting the British lion's tail might produce undesirable reactions." (Iraq announced April 3 the Iraq Petroleum Co., owned by an Anglo-U.S. group, had agreed to pay higher royalties to protect its concessions.)

Ex-Education Min. Abdul Hamid Zanganeh died in Teheran March 25 of wounds inflicted by an assassin. [See p. 93L]

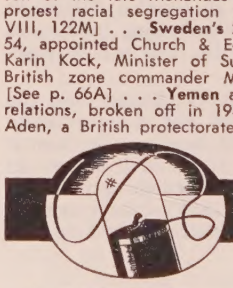
**Philippines.** Damage claims against the U.S. originally totaling $1,225,000,-000 for destruction of property in the Philippines during World War II have been settled for $388,150,000, a U.S. commission announced March 29. [See p. 58N; Vol. VI, 408H-J] . . . Huk guerrillas killed Mr. and Mrs. John Hardie, Americans, during a raid on their farm 15 miles east of Manila March 20. [See p. 46J-K]

**Soviet Union.** Russia merged half its collective farms in 1950, the total dropping from 252,000 to 129,000, according to Soviet figures cited by the N.Y. Times April 2. The Times also said March 28 that Marshal Klementy Y. Voroshilov has apparently taken the place of the late Andrei A. Zhdanov as chief of Soviet cultural activity. [See p. 8N; Vol. X, 110J; IX, 202L] . . . Estonian Premier Arnold Veimar's dismissal was announced without explanation by the Estonian Red Govt. March 30. He was succeeded by his deputy, Alexei Muurisepp. [See p. 98J] . . . Election of Lt. Gen. Vasily Stalin, son of Premier Joseph Stalin, to the Moscow Com. of the Communist Party was announced April 3. [See p. 21K] . . . G. M. Popov replaced P. N. Goremykin as Agricultural Machine Building Minister March 15. [See Vol. X, p. 61M] . . . Russia probably has 50 A-bombs, U.S. atomic scientist Harold C. Urey said in Rome March 22. [See Vol. X, pp. 424L, 42G-H]

**Bulgaria** announced derationing and price reductions on manufactured goods and increases in wages, pensions and scholarship payments March 21. Yugoslavia charged April 3 that Russia had ordered collectivization of Bulgarian peasants. [See pp. 82H, 10E] . . . **Canadian** Trade & Commerce Min. Clarence D. Howe assumed the added office of Defense Production Minister as Canada's 3-year $3.5 billion arms program got under way April 1. [See pp. 101C, 42L] . . . **Denmark's** governing coalition of Conservatives and Agrarians polled 277,162 votes out of 672,126 cast in elections April 3 for 28 of 76 members of the Landsting (upper house of Parliament). Social Dems. polled 261,583, Communists 19,216, others 114,165. [See p. 75B; Vol. X, 350F] . . . **Indonesia** and Burma signed a 5-year friendship pact March 31. Indonesian Premier Mohammed Natsir of the Masjumi (Moslem) Party and his coalition Cabinet resigned March 20 because it was boycotted by the strong Nationalist Party. The Govt. disclosed March 19 that 25,000 troops were waging a drive to destroy Darul Islam (Moslem extremist) and Communist armed bands in Java. [See p. 46F-G]

**Irish** Cabinet changes March 7: Gen. Sean Macolin as Defense Minister, Dr. Thomas F. O'Higgins as Industry & Commerce Minister, Daniel Morrissey as Justice Minister. [See p. 62B-C] . . . **Liberia** was furnished by UNESCO April 4 with a group of science instructors to establish a science faculty at Liberia College in Monrovia. (Liberia received a $5 million U.S. loan Feb. 25 to finance roadbuilding.) [See p. 21J] . . . **Libya's** Natl. Assembly set up a Federal Govt. March 29 with Mahmoud Ben Muntasser as Premier. He has been Premier of Tripolitania. [See p. 99C-D] . . . **Netherlands** Govt. reduced food subsidies and authorized a 5% wage raise for most workers March 22. [See p. 86C] . . . **Pakistan's** population was officially estimated March 20 at 75,687,000. The Govt. disclosed March 19 that about half its revenue of $533 million in 1951-52 will be spent for defense. Par value of Pakistan currency was set March 19 at 3.30852 rupees to $1 U.S. (Trade between India and Pakistan, curtailed since Sept. 1949 when Pakistan refused to join other sterling countries in currency devaluation, was resumed in full March 1.) [See p. 93P; Vol. X, 134E]

**Poland** announced March 23 the sentencing of 7 Jehovah's Witnesses to long prison terms as U.S. spies. Forgn. Min. Zygmunt Modzelewski, 51, resigned because of illness March 17 and was replaced by Stanislav Skrzyszewski. Jan Rabanowski, formerly Transport Minister, was named to the new Railways Ministry March 3. [See p. 98F; Vol. VIII, 306B] . . . **Rumanian** Army has taken over the country's oil fields after civilian officials in charge of oil production, including Oil & Mines Min. Gheorghe Vasilichi, were ousted for failure to fulfill production goals, Yugoslavia reported March 27. [See p. 10H] . . . **South Africa's** Group Areas Act to zone the country residentially on a color basis became effective March 30 in Cape Province, Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State. It empowers the Interior Minister to proclaim areas for exclusive ownership or occupation of white, black or colored (half-caste) people and interfere in interracial business dealings. Manilal Gandhi, editor of the Durban weekly Indian Opinion and son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, began a 2-week fast March 30 to protest racial segregation in South Africa. [See p. 99F; Vol. X, 189M; VIII, 122M] . . . **Sweden's** 2d woman Cabinet member: Miss Sildur Nygren, 54, appointed Church & Education Minister March 17. The other is Mrs. Karin Kock, Minister of Supply. [See p. 46N] . . . **Trieste's** new U.S.-British zone commander March 16: U.S. Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree. [See p. 66A] . . . **Yemen** and Britain agreed March 9 to resume diplomatic relations, broken off in 1949 due to a dispute over Yemen's border with Aden, a British protectorate. [See Vol. X, p. 310N]



## FINANCE & ECONOMICS

**Anti-Inflation Proposals.** Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson proposed March 31 that businessmen help fight inflation by an "organized effort" to reduce borrowing and unnecessary spending. The Fed. Reserve Board had asked banks, insurance companies and other lending agencies March 12 voluntarily to restrict lending as an anti-inflationary measure. [See pp. 54C, 22H]

The Joint Congressional Economic Report Com. April 1 urged quick passage of a pay-as-you-go tax program to help halt "galloping inflation." Tax increases on individuals and corporations should be enacted without waiting for action on appropriations, it said. [See p. 71A]

The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. in New York March 28 recommended this 4-point program against inflation: (1) Fed. Reserve System controls on private credit, (2) a $4.65 billion cut in the 1952 budget, (3) a general manufacturers' excise tax of 20% or more and (4) increased production. [See p. 84N; Vol. X, 403K]

**Tin Parley Fails.** Representatives of the U.S., Britain, the Netherlands, Indonesia and Belgium met in Washington March 14-28 but failed to agree on steps to check soaring tin prices or to allocate international tin supplies. The Natl. Production Authority March 12 made the RFC the sole authorized U.S. purchaser of foreign tin, partly in an effort to prevent "gouging" by

foreign producers and speculators. The RFC, which was given authority to determine prices for resale to civilians in the U.S., quoted an initial price of $1.34 a lb. in New York, but raised this to $1.46 on March 29. All U.S. users of pig tin were placed under allocation controls effective May 1.

The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported March 30 that the U.S.' biggest tin-mining operation will soon be started in Coosa County, Ala. with production of 250 tons a year. Previous U.S. tin mine output totaled 50 tons a year, imports 80,000 tons. The mines are operated by the Coosa Cassiterite Corp. [See p. 76N-P]

**Truck Firm Wins Suit.** The Supreme Court March 26 ruled 6-3 that Connecticut cannot tax the Spector Motor Service, a Missouri company with headquarters in Chicago. The firm runs trucks through Connecticut but does no business nor does it own property in the state. 20 other states have similar laws.

## COMPANY EARNINGS

**($5 million or over)**

| | Net Income 1950 | Net Income 1949 | Per Share 1950 | Per Share 1949 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum, Ltd. | $32,608,353 | $27,006,181 | $8.77 | $7.25 |
| American Airlines | 10,399,804 | 7,144,570 | 1.39 | .89 |
| American Chain & Cable | 6,096,216 | 5,012,705 | 5.76 | 4.56 |
| American Natural Gas Co. | 8,258,730 | 5,352,626 | 2.45 | 1.74 |
| American Viscose Corp. | 33,170,000 | 20,227,000 | 7.83 | 4.66 |
| Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. | 5,265,266 | 3,734,528 | 6.24 | 4.42 |
| Borg-Warner Corp. | 29,027,224 | 22,046,885 | 12.16 | 9.16 |
| Carnation Co. | 9,484,113 | 7,764,599 | 14.95 | 12.12 |
| Climax Molybdenum Co. | 12,925,478 | 922,794 | 5.13 | .37 |
| Electric Bond & Share | 5,144,448 | 2,631,134 | .98 | .50 |
| Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. | 7,334,843 | 5,558,083 | ..... | ..... |
| Fruehauf Trailer Co. | 8,620,035 | 2,805,276 | 5.59 | 1.59 |
| Robert Gair Co., Inc. | 5,111,605 | 3,430,124 | 2.67 | 1.73 |
| Hudson Motor Car Co. | 12,002,274 | 10,111,219 | 6.30 | 5.30 |
| Intl. Cellucotton Products | 8,106,940 | 6,607,081 | 6.82 | 5.56 |
| Intl. Paper Co. | 66,647,151 | 51,646,739 | 7.38 | 5.70 |
| Kellogg Co. | 10,053,256 | 11,536,174 | 4.60 | 5.28 |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co. (Mo.) | 11,084,807 | 6,969,947 | 5.57 | 3.50 |
| McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd. | 6,661,296 | 4,249,229 | 2.46 | 1.54 |
| Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. | 15,662,632 | 12,080,616 | 8.43 | 6.50 |
| Midland Steel Products | 7,040,438 | 5,349,151 | 13.13 | 9.53 |
| Michigan Bell Telephone Co. | 17,947,840 | 10,887,164 | 8.16 | 4.95 |
| Montgomery Ward & Co. | [a]74,159,977 | [b]47,787,898 | [a]11.19 | [b]7.13 |
| N.Y. Central R.R. (& subs) | 19,614,125 | 13,470,641 | 3.04 | 2.09 |
| Paramount Pictures Corp. | 6,565,041 | ..... | 2.67 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Electric Co. | 6,683,510 | 7,553,054 | ..... | ..... |
| Plymouth Oil Co. | 8,498,425 | 6,171,587 | 7.01 | 5.12 |
| Sinclair Oil Corp. | 70,193,146 | 54,073,338 | 5.81 | 4.51 |
| Sperry Corp. | 9,588,718 | 5,328,555 | 4.72 | 2.62 |
| Steel Co. of Canada | 13,983,688 | 9,967,430 | 3.89 | 2.77 |
| Sterling Drug, Inc. | 13,481,870 | 12,256,961 | 3.41 | 3.11 |
| Trans World Airlines, Inc. | 6,494,713 | 3,729,406 | 2.68 | 1.54 |
| 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. | 9,553,260 | 12,415,146 | 3.26 | 4.28 |
| West Penn Electric Co. | 11,172,450 | 10,619,127 | 3.49 | 3.31 |

[a]Year Jan. 31, 1951 [b]Year Jan. 31, 1950

## U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business March 30)

| | March | March 1950 | Fiscal Yr. 1951 | Corres. Period Fiscal 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | $8,111,991,337 | $4,819,823,928 | $35,281,416,655 | $28,832,258,946 |
| Expenditures | $4,018,152,412 | $3,269,068,101 | $30,140,100,106 | $30,061,958,760 |
| Air Force | $655,903,886 | $292,988,323 | $4,136,829,536 | $2,507,455,836 |
| Army | $782,998,234 | $507,505,112 | $4,985,016,742 | $4,533,888,446 |
| Navy | $584,904,305 | $287,719,460 | $3,894,503,233 | $3,182,732,681 |
| Mutual Defense Assistance | $81,266,146 | $1,373,313 | $474,522,404 | $1,625,230 |
| ECA | $222,271,787 | $313,074,728 | $1,826,238,569 | $2,644,403,943 |
| Int. on debt | $580,002,777 | $636,404,132 | $3,639,751,860 | $3,819,808,891 |
| Veterans (non-insurance) | $453,805,887 | $577,999,996 | $4,003,459,023 | $4,588,408,427 |
| Deficit | ..... | ..... | ..... | $1,229,699,814 |
| Surplus | $4,053,838,924 | $1,550,755,826 | $5,141,316,549 | ..... |

Gold reserve: $21,804,781,525 against $24,245,989,025 a year ago.
Gross public debt: $254,997,006,206 against $255,723,520,170 last year.
Treasury balance: $8,569,161,457.29. [See p. 11K]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

### MOST POPULAR SONGS

(From The Billboard April 7; based on nationwide reports March 28-30)

1. If, by Robert Hargreaves, Stanley Damerell, Tolchard Evans. 2. Mockin' Bird Hill, by Vaughn Horton. 3. Be My Love, by Sammy Cahn & Nicholas Brodzky. 4. Aba Daba Honeymoon, by Arthur Fields & Walter Donovan. 5. Would I Love You?, by Bob Russell & Harold Spina. 6. Tennessee Waltz, by Pee Wee King & Redd Stewart. 7. My Heart Cries for You, by Carl Sigman & Percy Faith. 8. Sparrow in the Tree Top, by Bob Merrill. 9. You're Just in Love, by Irving Berlin. 10. It Is No Secret, by Stuart Hamblen. [See Vol. X, p. 428D]

**JUDY HOLLIDAY**

**JOSÉ FERRER**

**Academy Awards.** 3 of the Motion Picture Academy's 4 awards for most distinguished acting in 1950 were won March 29 by performers who repeated for the films roles they had played on Broadway. Judy Holiday (the dumb blonde Billie Dawn in *Born Yesterday*) won an "Oscar" as the best actress of 1950. José Ferrer was adjudged best actor for *Cyrano de Bergerac*. Josephine Hull was named best supporting actress for her role in *Harvey*.

George Sanders, voted best supporting actor for his performance in *All About Eve*, was the only "Oscar"-winning performer this year who had not first learned his part for the stage. But his film was about the stage, and it won an "Oscar" as the best movie of the year. Joseph Mankiewicz set a precedent by winning both the directing and writing award for the 2d year in a row—this time for *All About Eve*. Darryl F. Zanuck, head of 20th Century-Fox, also set a new mark by winning his 3d Irving Thalberg Memorial Award for "consistent, high-quality production." Other "Oscar"-winners:

Foreign film—Italy's "The Walls of Malapaga."
Movie story—"Panic in the Streets," by Edna & Edward Anhalt.
Story & screenplay (by same authors)—"Sunset Boulevard," by Charles Brackett, Billy Wilder & D. M. Marshman Jr.
Best song—"Mona Lisa," by Mack David, Al Hoffman & Jerry Livingston, from the film "Captain Carey, USA."
Documentaries—Classics Pictures' "The Titan: Story of Michalangelo" (feature) and 20th Century-Fox' "Why Korea?" (short subject).
Special—George Murphy for traveling 35,000 miles as the industry's goodwill ambassador and Louis B. Mayer for more than 35 years' outstanding contributions to the industry. [See Vol. X, p. 94G]

## WINNERS OF OTHER AWARDS & POLLS

**Drama.** N.Y. Drama Critics Circle selections as best stage productions of 1950-51 season April 3: American play—"Darkness at Noon," by Sidney Kingsley, 44, based on Arthur Koestler's novel. Foreign play—"The Lady's Not for Burning," by Christopher Fry, 44. Musical—"Guys & Dolls," with book by Abe Burrows, 40, & Jo Swerling, 53, and music by Frank Loesser, 40. [See Vol. X, p. 111L] . . . American Theater Wing's Antoinette Perry Awards ("Tonys") for the season's "outstanding contributions to the theater," in N.Y. March 25: Play—"The Rose Tattoo," by Tennessee Williams. Musical—"Guys & Dolls." Performance—Uta Hagen of "The Country Girl," Claude Rains of "Darkness at Noon," Ethel Merman of "Call Me Madam" and Robert Alda of "Guys & Dolls." Featured performance—Maureen Stapleton and Eli Wallach of "The Rose Tattoo," Isabel Bigley of "Guys & Dolls" and Russell Nype of "Call Me Madam." Musical score—Irving Berlin for "Call Me Madam." Director—George S. Kaufman for "Guys & Dolls." [See Vol. X, p. 119E]

**Freedoms.** 4 Freedoms Award announced in N.Y. March 29 by Franklin D. Roosevelt 4 Freedoms Award Com. (nationwide ballot): Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of UN Trusteeship Div. (Bunche, accepting an award of the League for Industrial Democracy in N.Y. March 31, charged that S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes' "undemocratic declarations and practices" are harming "our international reputation for democracy, our prestige and our leadership." He called it "shocking" to find Byrnes in the forefront of the "Southern anti-Negro bitter-enders." League citations also went to AFL Pres. William Green, Sen. Paul Douglas [D., Ill.] and Dr. Selman Waksman, co-discoverer of streptomycin.) [See p. 95P; Vol. X, 418L]

**Medicine.** Clement Cleveland bronze medal for outstanding work in 1950 cancer-control campaign, awarded in N.Y. April 1: Gen. Motors Chrmn. Alfred P. Sloan Jr. (The American Cancer Society simultaneously opened a one-month drive to collect $14,565,000.) [See Vol. X, p. 419M]

**Music.** Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air awards in N.Y. March 28: $2,000 first prize—Maria Leone, 22, soprano, of Detroit. Tied for 2d place ($1,000 each)—Fred Thomas, baritone, of Norristown, Pa. and Paul Knowles, tenor, of Cleveland. The 3 get "scholarships" at the Met for next season. [See Vol. IX, p. 96B]

**Service.** "Western Hemisphere Distinguished Service Award" of Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Comm., American Arbitration Assn. and Canadian Commercial Arbitration Comm., in N.Y. March 30: Canadian Defense Min. Brooke Claxton for helping set up machinery for businessmen of the U.S. and Canada to settle commercial disputes. [See Vol. X, p. 42L]

## NEW YORK THEATER

**OPENED**

THE KING & I. Play with music based on Margaret Landon's novel "Anna & the King of Siam." Music by Richard Rodgers. Book & lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. About English woman who went to Siam in 1860s as teacher of king's numerous children. Staged by John van Druten. Choreography by Jerome Robbins. Produced by Rodgers & Hammerstein. Starring Gertrude Lawrence & Yul Brynner. Cast includes Dorothy Sarnoff, Doretta Morrow, Larry Douglas. March 29 at St. James. (8-0-0)*

**CLOSED**

ANGEL IN THE PAWNSHOP, 84 performances, March 31. [See p. 39D-E]

*1st fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See pp. 71M, 23G]

## LEADING MARCH FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

**N.Y. Releases**

ANGELO. Italian-language film about Italian who returns from prison to find his wife died in childbirth leaving him a mulatto son. Written & directed by Francesco de Robertis. Scalera production. In cast: Renato Baldini, Umberto Spadero, Iole Fierro, Little Angelo. March 25.

FOURTEEN HOURS. John Paxton screenplay based on Joel Sayre's New Yorker magazine story about man who stood on New York hotel ledge for 14 hours undecided whether to jump. Directed by Henry Hathaway. Produced by Sol C. Siegel for 20th Century-Fox. Cast includes Paul Douglas, Richard Basehart, Howard Da Silva, Agnes Moorehead. March 6.

GOD NEEDS MEN. French-language film about islanders who persuade fellow fisherman to take the place of their priest who left them because they wreck and plunder ships. Screenplay by Pierre Bost & Jean Aurenche from Henri Queffelec's novel. Directed by Jean Delannoy. Produced by Paul Graetz. 20th Century-Fox release. In cast: Pierre Fresnay, Madeleine Robinson, Daniel Gelin, Jean Brochard. March 26.

THE LAST ILLUSION. Part English, part German-language film about refugee German Jewish professor who returns to Germany, discovers Nazism still lingers. Written by & starring Fritz Kortner. Directed by Josef von Baky. Presented by Mrs. Ad Schulberg. Released by Films International. In cast: Johanna Hofer, Ernst Schroder, Paul Hoffman. March 7.

MOLLY. About characters of radio-&-television serial "The Goldbergs." Screenplay by Gertrude Berg & N. Richard Nash. Starring Mrs. Berg. Directed by Walter Hart. Produced by Mel Epstein for Paramount. Cast includes Philip Loeb, Eli Mintz, Eduard Franz, Sarah Krohner. March 7.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE. About the Lawton, Okla. annual Easter pageant and townspeople who take part in it. Screenplay by Scott Darling based on Mildred A. Horn's story. Original pageant story by Rev. A. Mark Wallock. Directed by William Baudine & Harold Daniels. Produced by Kroger Babb & J. S. Jossey. Hallmark Production. In cast: Millard Coody, Darlene Bridges, Ginger Prince & 2,000 Lawton townspeople. March 23.

SOLDIERS THREE. Screenplay by Marguerite Roberts, Tom Reed & Malcolm Stuart based on Rudyard Kipling stories about British infantrymen in India. Directed by Tay Garnett. Produced by Pandro S. Berman for MGM. Cast headed by Stewart Granger, Walter Pidgeon, David Niven, Robert Newton, Cyril Cusack, Frank Allenby, Greta Gynt. March 29.

THE TREASURE. Polish comedy about residents in half-bombed-out Warsaw building who complete wrecking job in hunt for treasure. Screenplay by Ludwik Starski. Directed by Marian Leonard. Produced by Film Polski. Presented by Pol-Ton Films. Cast includes Danuta Sazflarska, Jerzy Duszynski, Adolf Dymsza. March 28.

UP FRONT. Stanley Roberts screenplay based on Bill Mauldin's book & cartoons about Willie & Joe, World War II infantrymen. Directed by Alexander Hall. Produced by Leonard Goldstein for Universal International. Cast headed by David Wayne, Tom Ewell. March 25.

## NEW BOOKS

AMBROSE BIERCE: The Devil's Lexicographer, by Paul Fatout. Biog. of writer who disappeared into Mexico 36 years ago. March 30. (U. of Oklahoma, $4)†

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, by Theodore Huff. Illustrated biog. of comedian with emphasis on his art. April 4. (Schuman, 309 pp., $4.50)†

EVERY MAN HIS SWORD, by Irving Schwartz. Novel of racial violence in Southern town. April 5. (Doubleday, $1 & $3)*

THE GOLDEN EXILE, by Lawrence Schoonover. Novel about 13th century adventure in Europe. April 3. (Macmillan, $3.50)*

JOURNEY FOR OUR TIME, the Journals of the Marquis de Custine in Russia, 1839. Edited & trans. by Phyllis Penn Kohler, with intro. by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith. Condensed version of Custine's "Russia in 1839" showing Russians haven't changed. April 2. (Pellegrini & Cudahy, 338 pp., $4)†

MY PATIENTS WERE ZULUS, by Dr. James B. McCord with John Scott Douglas. 40 years of medical practice in Africa. Non-Fiction Book Club choice. March 30. (Rinehart, $3)†

THE WESTERN TRADITION, by Bertrand Russell, Arnold J. Toynbee, Sir Ernest Barker, others. Analysis of fundamental concepts of Western civilization by experts. April 4. (Beacon, $2)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

## BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune April 1; based on national sales)

FICTION: Frances Parkinson Keyes' "Joy Street," James Jones' "From Here to Eternity," Budd Schulberg's "The Disenchanted," James Hilton's "Morning Journey," Anya Seton's "Foxfire."

NON-FICTION: Thor Heyerdahl's "Kon-Tiki," Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer's "Washington Confidential," Gayelord Hauser's "Look Younger, Live Longer," Desmond Young's "Rommel," Arthur Mizener's "The Far Side of Paradise." [See p. 80A]

## OBITUARIES

**Simon Barere**, 54, Russian-born pianist; April 2 of cerebral hemorrhage while playing at concert in New York's Carnegie Hall.

**William E. Beakes**, 70, radio pioneer, ex-pres. of Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.; March 30 in Miami, Fla.

**Maj. George Cornwallis-West**, 76, Winston Churchill's former stepfather; suicide (pistol) April 1 in London.

**Countess Coudenhove-Kalergi** (Ida Roland), wife of Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi and founder with him of Pan-European Union; March 28 in Nyon, Switz. of heart ailment. [See p. 67B]

**Dmytro Doroshenko**, 69, historian (*History of the Ukraine*), Ukrainian Forgn. Min. 1918; March 19 in Munich.

**Ralph Forbes** (Taylor), 45, London-born actor, son of actress Mary Forbes, ex-husband of actresses Ruth Chatterton and Heather Angel; March 31 in New York after operation.

**Paul Giacobbi**, 55, French Radical Deputy, former Cabinet member; April 4 in Neuilly of acute jaundice. [See Vol. X, p. 222H; V, 373M; IV, 363C-D]

**Dr. Rolf Hoffman**, 64, German-born psychoanalyst, founder of Intl. Academy of Philosophy (Erlangen, Germany); suicide (pistol) after killing wife, Gusta, 60, March 30, Mahwah, N.J.

**Prince Hsun** (or Chun), father of Henry Pu Yi, former boy Emperor of China (last of Manchu dynasty) and Japanese puppet Emperor of Manchuria; death in Peiping reported by China Union press March 30. Hsun was Prince Regent of China from Aug. 1908 until the end of 1911. Pu Yi was last reported to be a Soviet prisoner in Siberia. [See Vol. VI, p. 277A]

**Ligon Johnson**, 78, leading copyright lawyer, counsel to most of film industry; March 29 in Greenwich, Conn.

**T. Preston Lockwood**, 59, pres. of Brewster Aeronautical Corp. since May 1944; March 30 in New York.

**Dr. Roy Donaldson McClure**, 69, developer of surgical and other medical techniques, organizer-chief surgeon of Henry Ford Hospital; March 31 in Detroit of heart attack.

**W. R. Ronald**, 72, editor of *Mitchell* (S.D.) *Daily Republic* who helped develop farm parity plan and write other federal farm legislation; April 3 in Mitchell.

**Dr. William Logie Russell**, 87, ex-pres. of American Psychiatric Assn.; March 31 in Santa Barbara, Calif. of heart disease.

**George Albert Smith**, 81, Mormon leader, pres. of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; April 4 in Salt Lake City.

**Jerome D. Travers**, 64, ex-golf champ (Natl. Open 1915, Natl. Amateur 1907, -08, -12, -13); March 29 in East Hartford, Conn.

**Lt. Gen. José Enrique Varela**, 59, Spanish High Comm. in Morocco since 1945, Spain's most decorated soldier, War Minister 1939-42; March 24 in Tetuan, Morocco of heart attack.

**Volodymyr Vinnichenko**, 70, Ukrainian novelist, playwright, World War I revolutionary leader; March 6 in Moujain, France.

**Mikhail Fedorovich Vladimirsky**, chairman of Communist Party Control Comm.; announced by Moscow April 2.

## SPORTS

**Basketball.** A rules committee representing the NCAA, AAU and YMCA decided in Minneapolis March 29 that college and senior amateur basketball games will be played in 10-minute quarters instead of 20-minute halves next season. (High schools play 8-minute quarters.) [See Vol. X, p. 112H-J]

Natl. Campus tourney final in Peoria, Ill. March 31: Syracuse (N.Y.) U. 75, Bradley U. (Peoria) 75. East-West college all-star game, a N.Y. *Herald Tribune* Fresh Air Fund benefit, in New York March 31: West 75, East 59. [See pp. 104C, 80G]

**Fencing.** NCAA championships in Champaign, Ill. March 31: Columbia (N.Y.) won team title. [See Vol. X, pp. 200D, 104E-F]

**Golf.** $10,000 Azalea open in Wilmington, Del.: won April 1 by Lloyd Mangrum, for $2,000. [See pp. 104E, 87N]

**Squash Tennis.** Natl. championship in New York March 28: Joseph T. P. Sullivan defeated J. Lenox Porter (both of N.Y. Yale Club), 15-6, 8-15, 15-8. [See Vol. IX, p. 68K]

**Swimming.** NCAA championships in Austin, Tex. March 29-31: Yale won team title. Yale's John Marshall beat world records in swimming 1,500-meters in 18 mins. 18.8 secs. March 29, 440-yd. freestyle in 4 mins. 30.2 secs. March 31. [See 104H]

**Wrestling.** Oklahoma A&M won the team title in the NCAA championship tourney in Bethlehem, Pa. March 24. Heavyweight champion: Bradley Glass of Princeton. [See Vol. VIII, p. 92K]

**Yachting.** St. Petersburg-to-Havana race ended March 26-27: Dr. Herb Isaack's *Ticonderoga*, first to finish, won the Cuba Cup in elapsed time of 53 hrs. 51 mins. 55 secs. James Crawford's *Lady Patty* won the fleet prize in corrected time of 48 hrs. 5 mins. 26 secs. [See p. 72K-L]

**Chicago Reelects Kennelly.** Martin H. Kennelly, 66, was re-elected for a 2d term as Democratic Mayor of Chicago by a 697,871-545,326 vote over Republican Robert L. Hunter April 3. [See Vol. X, p. 376K] . . . Democrat Thomas F. J. Quigley was elected Mayor of Stamford, Conn. April 2. [See p. 102A]